SUPPLEMENT TO THE

South-Carolina GAZETTE.

[NUMB. 1772.] MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1769.

A NORTH-BRITON EXTRAORDINARY.

(Published in London the 11th of May last.)

Non agitur de Vestigalibus, non de Sociorum injuriis. LIBERTAS *et anima nostra in dubio est.* SALLUST.

To the ELECTORS *of* GREAT-BRITAIN *in general, and to the* FREEHOLDERS *of the County of* MIDDLESEX *in particular.*

GENTLEMEN,

A WARM love of my country, and a just sense of my duty to you, will not suffer me to remain silent, after an event so fatal to the liberty of this kingdom, as the late atrocious violation of your right of representation. The ministry have at length effected a total subversion of the constitution, an absolute dissolution of that fair and equal system of power, by which we have hitherto been, and alone can be, legally governed. Acts of Parliament are now framing, and will soon have the force of laws, without the consent of the Commons of this realm, in open defiance of the rights of the people, who owe no obedience to any law, to which they have not assented by their representatives.

The present House of Commons is not a House of Parliament; they have no lawful power or authority, for they are not chosen by the people. It is the very essence of a House of Commons to be the just and full Representative of *all* the Electors of this kingdom. The first county in England has only one legal Representative in this parliament. The other gentleman is seated there by violence, by a vote of the house, against the consent of the majority of the Freeholders, by which the liberty of England is shaken to it's very foundation. Although confined in a prison, I will neither be inactive, nor wanting to the cause, for I cannot quietly submit to a national injustice and outrage. I will implore, exhort, and urge my countrymen, to recover their birthright, wrested from them by the sacrilegious hands of a despotic administration. They triumph in their late success over you. An unprincipled majority in the House of Commons have the presumption to make themselves the Electors of Great-Britain. Forgetting the nature of their trust, and regardless of their duty to their constituents and to the public, whose servants they are, they abuse the power derived from you, to become, not your masters, but your tyrants and robbers. They vainly hope to break and subdue the national spirit and courage, but, as a ministry, they cannot fail of being crushed by the people whom they have injured, and of becoming the victims of so insolent and wicked an attempt. Instead of bewailing the miseries we suffer from their tyranny. I will endeavour to point out the remedy to all our evils, and I trust that I shall be more than forgiven, when I entreat your attention to a mode of redress, which to me appears strictly constitutional.

Parliaments were instituted to frame wise and salutary laws, to provide for the exigences of government, to be the guardians of the liberties of the commons, to oppose the encroachments of the crown, to keep arbitrary ministers in awe, and to redress the grievances of the people. We have seen in our times that a commerce of corruption has grown up between the ministers and the representatives, by which these great ends have been defeated, and the meetings of Parliaments become alarming and dangerous. The members have been only the instruments to fleece the people, in order to share your spoils with the ministers of the crown. The connection between the present administration and the Lower House is more than suspected. The proofs have appeared through the last winter to the conviction of the whole nation. The dictates of the minister have always been implicitly obeyed. Every violent measure has had the approbation of a majority in the House of Commons. I will state a few facts. They refused to consent to any enquiry into the several murders in St. George's Fields on the 10th of last May, because the ministry dreaded the punishment of such flagrant crimes, committed by their order. The debts of the civil list, amounting to above half a million sterling, were contracted in a very few years, to the prejudice of the subject, and of the dignity of the crown, while we were daily insulted with the parade of a mean and ridiculous *œconomy*, and the immense sums of money, arising from the grant of that revenue, lavished in the support of a Favourite and his ministerial agents. That enormous arrear was, in an unparliamentary manner, before a single account could be laid before the House, after a refusal to consider of the causes of so vast a debt, voted by order of the minister to be paid by the public. No time was allowed to inform the people of so important a measure. The demand was made the last day of February, and that amazing sum voted on the second of March, because the ministry wanted the money immediately, and were afraid of your just resentment, if the accounts should declare to you in what manner those debts had been contracted. The unhappy divisions between Great-Britain and her Colonies have been fomented by the arbitrary conduct of the same administration. An obsolete act of Henry the Eighth against *Papists*, passed before we had any Colonies, is now construed by them to extend to our protestant brethren in America. The most cruel grievances at home have met with no redress. A petition of the much-injured Mr. WILKES, complaining of *many* public wrongs and oppressions, particularly of the evasion of that great bulwark of our liberties, the *Habeas Corpus act*, and the *alteration of the records*, was refused to be heard, except in *two* points, after he had been put to a very considerable expence for the attendance of witnesses to prove the *whole*, by the express order of the House of Commons. The account of the public money issued against him was not suffered to be produced; and even the *alteration of the records* has been justified by a vote of the majority.

The petition * of the unfortunate Mr. BINGLEY, complaining of the illegal proceedings of the court of King's Bench has been totally rejected, himself unheard, and left, in direct contradiction to the principles of the constitution, and the mild spirit of our free government, to linger out a miserable life in prison for *not* breaking the law, and for insisting on his right of trial by *jury*; while murders, tried, convicted, and condemned murderers, have been pardoned, and, like other tools of the Ministry, pensioned out of the public money. To complete their plan of iniquity, they have now destroyed the freedom of election. By these measures the present House of Commons have thus early lost not only the confidence, but the universal favour and good opinion of the numbers they represent. Instead of approving themselves the guardians of our liberties, they have been the perfidious betrayers of our rights. A selfish and corrupt *majority* have sacrificed the public to their private advantage, and are become the instruments of a ministerial despotic power. Instead of redressing grievances, they have justified them; and when they ought to have punished, they have applauded and screened the offenders. The life, the liberty, the property of the subject, have been the prey of the present administration, and the guardians of the constitution have looked on these horrid scenes with indifference.

* *To the Honourable the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled.*

The humble PETITION *of* WILLIAM BINGLEY, *Bookseller.*

SHEWETH,

THAT your Petitioner, in the month of May last, was the publisher of a paper, intitled, the North-Briton, No. 50, which incurred the displeasure of his Majesty's Court of King's-Bench, and for which that court directed your petitioner to be attached, until he should answer to certain interrogatories to be exhibited to him.

That, as your petitioner was not an officer or practitioner in that court, nor was charged with any contempt to the face or orders of that court, your petitioner was advised, that the proceeding against him, in the summary way of attachment, was illegal; for that, by granting the attachment, the court had set on foot a prosecution for an offence, which they had determined to be criminal, and your petitioner guilty; which your petitioner would have submitted, together with his reasons, but the court refused to hear them, which induced your petitioner to submit them to the court and the public, in a North-Britain, No. 51; and thus his defence was made a new cause of accusation, and an attachment also, in like manner, granted for this defence, and your petitioner committed a prisoner to Newgate, where he continued near three months, and afterwards to the King's-Bench prison, where he now lies.

That your petitioner humbly submits to this honourable House, that these are criminal prosecutions, and that he ought not by law to be compelled to answer interrogatories tending to accuse himself; neither ought he to be compelled to become an informer; and that your petitioner has made oath, that he will not voluntarily inform, or give evidence relative thereto, otherwise, than in a due course of legal trial.

That under these circumstances, your petitioner is now confined for his life, without any trial, conviction, or sentence. And your petitioner humbly submits, that as by law he is not bound to accuse himself, and in conscience bound not voluntarily to give up any person who shall have employed him, he is a prisoner for life, for not acting against law and conscience in a matter, which, if he should voluntarily betray, he would deserve no credit whatever.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly submits the whole of this unhappy case to the wisdom and justice of this honourable house, and humbly hopes that he shall not remain a perpetual prisoner, without a trial, conviction, or sentence. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

From the King's-Bench prison, the 30th of March, 1769. W. BINGLEY.

Only one hope, Gentlemen, remains to us in this forlorn and distracted state. It is in the goodness of our most gracious Sovereign, who, like all the former Princes of the Brunswic line, is a lover and patron of liberty. Let public meetings of the Electors be called in every part of the kingdom. Let humble addresses be prepared, and let your grievances be carried in a dutiful and submissive manner to the foot of the throne, to the beloved King and Father of us all. He will graciously hear and redress our grievances and oppressions. The BILL OF RIGHTS declares, *That it is the right of the subject to petition the King.* I am persuaded that you will not petition in vain. He will not be deaf to the cries of his people. The constitution has given our Sovereign the power of dissolving parliaments, and of removing every officer of state. Supplicate his Majesty to change the present malignant ministry, who have abused the power delegated to them; and to dissolve a parliament, whose repeated breaches of trust have rendered them contemptible and odious to the whole nation. The few, who have preserved their integrity, will rejoice at this fresh appeal to their constituents. You will have an opportunity of bearing your testimony to their public virtue by re-electing them. The majority, after being rejected with contempt, will, with their seats, immediately lose the power of doing further mischief. This country can only be saved by the extinction of the present profligate and prostitute HOUSE OF COMMONS, by a new and fresh choice of our representatives. A general election is the only effectual remedy, and I hope it will be immediate. If you succeed in your humble supplications to the throne, justice will soon be done to your violated rights and liberties, the hands of government will be strengthened, and peace will return to a disunited and divided nation. If your grievances are not redressed, you must, like free-born Englishmen, seek the remedy in your own conduct and courage. Your ancestors were always famous and foremost in the cause of FREEDOM. MAGNA-CHARTA was purchased with their best blood, and after repeated violations by tyrant Kings, became established as the inheritance of Englishmen. Even under the present dreadful gloom I will not despond, for the sacred rights of this country cannot be destroyed, while their descendants continue, like you, ready to devote their lives to the PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC LIBERTY.

I have the honour to be,
With affection and regard,
GENTLEMEN,
Your faithful and obedient
Humble servant,
JOHN FREEMAN.

BRISTOL, May 1, 1769.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, May 30.

*To his Grace the D*** of G*****N.*

MY LORD,

IF the measures in which you have been most successful, had been supported by any tolerable appearance of argument, I should have thought my time not ill employed, in continuing to examine your conduct as a minister, and stating it fairly to the public: But when I see questions of the highest national importance carried as they have been, and the first principles of the constitution openly violated, without argument or decency, I confess, I give up the cause in despair. The meanest of your predecessors had abilities sufficient to give a colour to their measures. If they invaded the rights of the people, they did not dare to offer a direct insult to their understanding; and, in former times, the most venal parliaments made it a condition, in their bargain with the minister, that he should furnish them with some plausible pretences for selling their country and themselves. You have had the merit of introducing a more compendious system of government and logic. You neither address yourself to the passions nor to the understanding, but simply to the touch. You apply yourself immediately to the feelings of your friends, who, contrary, to the forms of parliament, never enter heartily into a debate, until they have divided.

Relinquishing, therefore, all idle views of amendment to your Grace, or of benefit to the public, let me be permitted to consider your character and conduct merely as a subject of curious speculation. There is something in both, which distinguishes you not only from all other ministers, but all other men. It is not that you do wrong by design, but that you should never do right by mistake. It is not that your indolence and your activity have been equally misapplied, but that the first uniform principle, or, if I may so call it, the genius of your life, should have carried you through every possible change and contradiction of conduct, without the momentary imputation or colour of a virtue; and that the wildest spirit of inconsistency should never once have betrayed into a wise or honourable action. This, I own, gives an air of singularity to your fortune, as well as to your disposition. Let us look back together to a scene, in which a mind like your's will find nothing to repent of. Let us try, my Lord, how well you have supported the various relations in which you stood, to your Sovereign, your country, your friends, and yourself. Give us, if it be possible, some excuse to posterity and to ourselves for submitting to your administration. If not the abilities of a great minister, if not the integrity of a patriot, or the fidelity of a friend, shew us, at least, the firmness of a man.---For the sake of your mistress, the lover shall be spared. I will not lead her into public, as you have done, nor will I insult the memory of departed beauty. Her sex, which alone made her amiable in your eyes, makes her respectable in mine.

The character of the reputed ancestors of some men has made it possible for their descendants to be vicious in the extreme, without being degenerate. Those of your Grace, for instance, left no distressing examples of virtue even to their legitimate posterity, and you may look back with pleasure to an illustrious digree, in which heraldry has not left a single good quality upon record to insult or upbraid you. You have better proofs of your descent, my Lord, than the register of a marriage, or any troublesome inheritance of reputation. There are some hereditary strokes of character, by which a family may be as clearly distinguished as by the blackest features of the human face. Charles the First lived and died a hypocrite. Charles the Second was a hypocrite of another sort, and should have died upon the same scaffold. At the distance of a century, we see their different characters happily revived and blended in your Grace. Sullen and severe without religion, profligate without gaiety, you live like Charles the Second, without being an amiable companion, and, for aught I know, may die as his father did, without the reputation of a martyr.

You had already taken your degrees with credit, in those schools in which the English nobility are formed to virtue, when you were introduced to Lord Chatham's protection. From Newmarket, White's, and the opposition, he gave you to the world with an air of popularity, which young men usually set out with, and seldom preserve;---grave and plausible enough to be thought fit for business, too young for treachery, and, in short, a patriot of no unpromising expectations. Lord Chatham was the earliest object of your political wonder and attachment. Yet you deserted him, upon the first hopes that offered of an equal share of power with Lord Rockingham. When the Duke of Cumberland's first negotiation failed, and when the Favourite was pushed to the last extremity, you saved him, by joining with an administration, in which Lord Chatham had refused to engage. Still, however, he was your friend, and you are yet to explain to the world why you consented to act without him, or why, after uniting with Lord Rockingham, you deserted and betrayed him. You complained that no measures were taken to satisfy your patron, and that your friend, Mr. Wilkes, who had suffered so much for the party, had been abandoned to his fate. They have since contributed, not a little, to your present plenitude of power; yet, I think, Lord Chatham has less reason than ever to be satisfied, and, as for Mr. Wilkes, it is, perhaps, the greatest misfortune of his life, that you should have so many compensations to make in the closet for your former friendship with him. Your gracious master understands your character, and makes you a persecutor, because you have been a friend.

Lord Chatham formed his last administration upon principles which you certainly concurred in, or you could never have been placed at the head of the treasury. By deserting those principles, and by acting in direct contradiction to them, in which, he found, you were secretly supported in the closet, you soon forced him to leave you to yourself, and to withdraw his name from an administration, which has been formed on the credit of it. You had then a prospect of friendships better suited to your genius, and more likely to fix your disposition. Marriage is the point, on which every rake is stationary at last; and truly, my Lord, you may well be weary of the circuit you have taken, for you have now fairly travelled thro' every sign in the political zodiac, from the scorpion, in which you stung Lord Chatham, to the hopes of a virgin in the house of B--f--y. One would think that you had had sufficient experience of the frailty of nuptial engagements, or, at least, that such a friendship as the Duke of B------d's might have been secured to you by the auspicious marriage of your late D------s with his nephew. But ties of this tender nature cannot be drawn too close; and it may possibly be a part of the D--- of B--f--d's ambition, after making *her* an honest woman, to work a miracle of the same sort upon your G-----. This worthy nobleman has long dealt in virtue. There has been a long consumption of it in his own family, and, in the way of traffick, I dare say, he has bought and sold more than half the representative integrity of the nation.

In a political view, this union is not imprudent. The favour of princes is a perishable commodity. You have now a strength sufficient to command the closet; and if it be necessary to betray one friendship more, you may set even Lord Bute at defiance. Mr. Stuart Mackenzie may possibly remember what use the D--- of B--f--d usually makes of his power, and our gracious Sovereign, I doubt not, rejoices at this first appearance of union among his servants. His late Majesty, under the happy influence of a family connection between his ministers, was relieved from the cares of government. A more active prince may perhaps observe with suspicion, by what degrees an artful servant grows upon his master, from the first unlimited professions of duty and attachment to the painful representation of the necessity of the royal service, and soon, in regular progression, to the humble insolence of dictating in all the obsequious forms of peremptory submission. The interval is carefully employed in forming connections, creating interests, collecting a party, and laying the foundation of double marriages, until the deluded prince, who thought he had found a creature prostituted to his service, and insignificant enough to be always dependant upon his pleasure, finds him at last too strong to be commanded, and too formidable to be removed.

Your Grace's public conduct, as a minister, is but the counterpart of your private history, the same inconsistency, the same contradictions. In America we trace you, from the first opposition to the stamp-act, on principles of convenience, to Mr. Pitt surrender of the right; then forward to Lord Rockingham's

of the fact, then back again to Lord Rockingham's declaration of the right then put forward to taxation with Mr. Townshend's wink in the last instance, from the gentle Conway's undetermined directing, to blood and compulsion with the D--- of [illegible] believe the simplicity of Lord North's [illegible] of next sessions you are once more to be the patron of America. Is this the wisdom of a great minister? or is it the vibration of a pendulum? Had you no opinion of your own, my Lord? or was it the gratification of betraying every [illegible] which you had been united, and of deserting every political principle in which you had concurred.

Your enemies may turn their eyes without regret from this admirable system of provincial government: They will find gratification enough in the survey of your domestic and foreign policy.

If, instead of disowning Lord Shelburne, the British court had interposed with dignity and firmness, you know, my Lord, that Corsica would never have been invaded. The French saw the weakness of a distracted ministry, and were justified in treating you with contempt: They would probably have yielded in the first instance, rather than have hazarded a rupture with this country; but being once engaged, they cannot retreat without dishonour. Common sense foresees consequences which have escaped your Grace's penetration. Either we suffer the French to make an acquisition, the importance of which you have probably no conception of, or we oppose them by an underhand management, which only disgraces us in the eyes of Europe, without answering any purpose of policy or prudence. From secret, indiscreet assistance, a transition to some more open decisive measures becomes unavoidable, till at last we find ourselves principals in the war, and we are obliged to hazard every thing for an object which might have originally been obtained without expence or danger. I am not versed in the politics of the North; but this I believe is certain, that half the money you have distributed to carry the expulsion of Mr. Wilkes, or even your Secretary's share in the last subscription, would have kept the Turks at your devotion. Was it œconomy, my Lord? or did the coy resistance you have constantly met with in the British senate make you despair of corrupting the Divan? Your friends indeed have the first claim upon your bounty; but if five hundred pounds a year can be spared in pension to Sir John Moore, it would not have disgraced you to have allowed something to the secret service of the public.

You say perhaps that the situation of affairs at home demanded and engrossed the whole of your attention. An amiable, accomplished Prince ascends the throne under the happiest of all auspices, the acclamations and united affections of his subjects. The first measures of his reign, and even the odium of a Favorite were not able to shake their attachment. *Your* services, my Lord, have been more successful. Since you were permitted to take the lead, we have seen the natural effects of a system of government at once both odious and contemptible. We have seen the laws sometimes scandalously relaxed, sometimes violently stretched beyond their tone. We have seen the sacred person of the Sovereign insulted; and in profound peace, and with an undisputed title, the fidelity of his subjects brought by his own servants into a public question. Without abilities, resolution, or interest, you have done more than Lord Bute could accomplish with all Scotland at his heels.

Your Grace, little anxious perhaps either for present or future reputation, will not desire to be handed down in these colours to posterity. You have reason to flatter yourself that the memory of your administration will survive even the forms of a constitution, which our ancestors vainly hoped would be immortal; and as for your personal character, I will not, for the honour of human nature, suppose that you can wish to have it remembered. The condition of the present times is desperate indeed; but there is a debt due to those who come after us, and it is the historian's office to punish, though he cannot correct. I do not give you to posterity as a pattern to imitate, but as an example to deter; and as your conduct comprehends every thing that a wise or honest minister should avoid, I mean to make you a negative instruction to your successors for ever.

JUNIUS.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The following curious alteration in Junius's letter to the Duke of G----- has appeared in the Scots Papers, viz. where he says, "Without abilities, resolution, or interest, you have done more than Lord Bute could accomplish with all Scotland at his heels," *it is ingeniously made to run thus,* "You have done more than Mr. Wilkes could accomplish with all England at his heels."

AMERICAN GRIEVANCES.

(From another late LONDON *Paper.)*

THE Middlesex petition having mentioned, that grievances, similar to those of which this country complains, have been extended to America, suffer me, Sir, to specify those grievances to the public. You may depend on their being real, the facts on which they are grounded, with a full comment, shall soon be laid before the public; to convince every friend of our free constitution, that the same corrupt and arbitrary spirit has dictated those unconstitutional measures from which the whole British empire feels much, and justly apprehends more, that therefore the cause is common and requires the united efforts of every Briton and American, to obtain a redress, and re-establish the constitution, on the broad, adequate, and permanent base of universal liberty. I can pledge myself for the people of America, that in this glorious and important cause, they will co-operate with this country to the last gasp.

1st---Raising a perpetual revenue, without the consent of the people, or of their representatives, in violation of the sacred and vitally-constitutional right of representation.

2d---General warrants, under which any officer or servant in the customs, may break open a man's house, closet, chest, &c. at his pleasure.

3d---Establishing the arbitrary and oppressive powers of *Excise* in the *Customs*, by the appointment of judges, during pleasure, to try all revenue causes, without jury.

4th---Compelling his Majesty's subjects to trial, in all revenue matters, out of their respective colonies.

5th-- A Secretary of State, sending a requisition to the Assembly at Boston, *with Threats*, tending to *force* their determinations, which by the constitution ought to be free.

6th---Threatening and punishing the American Assemblies, for attempting to petition the King; though the act of settlement expressly secures this right, *unlimited*, to the subjects.

7th---Raising a revenue by *Prerogative*, with other arbitrary impositions; being another violation of an express article in the act of settlement.

8th---Misapplication of the permanent revenue granted by several Assemblies in America, for support of Government; and of the revenue granted by act of Parliament.

9th---Impowering the crown to seize, and send over to Britain, the American subject, without any legal indictment, or bill found by jury.

10---Suspending the legislative power of the Assembly at New-York, so as to destroy that freedom of debate and determination, which is the necessary, unlienable and constitutional right of such Assemblies.

11---Quartering soldiers by violence, in the town of Boston, in defiance of an act of Parliament.

[illegible] under which Ame[illegible]

[illegible] only [illegible]sures, [illegible] of its

being an article in the impeachment of my Lord Clarendon. "That he had introduced an arbitrary Government, into his Majesty's several Plantations."

June 3, 1769. I am, Sir, Your humble Servant, C. L.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, *June* 8.

ARTICLES *of* INTELLIGENCE *for the year* 1830.

January 17.

WAS tried, *for high treason*, at the Old Bailey, on account of his passing by a statue of his Imperial Majesty with his *head covered*, *John Freeman*, supposed to be a descendant of one of the people called *Whigs* in the last century. Many learned arguments were urged by the council for the crown; and it was generally thought, that it would go hard with the prisoner, until it was discovered, upon a closet inspection, that though the man's *eyes were open*, he was actually *blind*.

February 10. His Imperial Majesty has issued out his *congé d'elire* to the Freeholders of Middlesex, empowering them to chuse two Representatives for the said county in the present Parliament, and at the same time recommending *Ensign Stuart of the Guards*, and *Lieutenant M'Pherson of the* 89th regiment, to be by them so chosen.

March 2. His Majesty has banished to the *Orkney isles* 40 Members of the Lower House, for using some very bold and almost *treasonable* expressions in their speeches. One of them said, that the *English* were a *free people*; that the *rights of the subject* were as sacred as the *prerogatives of the crown*; and that he hoped to see the day, when no man, not even the highest in Great-Britain, should dare to violate the law with impunity. It is presumed, the punishment of these Members will be a sufficient warning to the other Gentlemen in the Minority.

---- 20. Were burned, at the Royal Exchange, by the hands of the common Hangman, *Magna Charta*, the *Bill of Rights*, the *Act of Settlement*, *Locke's Essay on Civil Government*, the *North-Briton*, and several other books; the reading of which can have no other effect than to alienate the minds of the people from his Majesty's person and government.

April 5. Yesterday a *Citizen*, having come to the Horse-guards to demand his daughter, who had been forcibly carried off the night before by an *Officer*, was, on account of his insolence, run through the body by the gallant. It is thought no notice will be taken of this affair.

Advertisements.

Charles-Town, Aug. 28, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

On THURSDAY the 7th Day of SEPT. next,

A CARGO OF

Two Hundred & Eighty

PRIME, HEALTHY, YOUNG

NEGROES:

ARRIVED this Day, in the Snow JOHN, JOHN FLETCHER Master, directly from the WINDWARD and GRAIN COAST, by BREWTON, DOYLEY, & BREWTON.

CHARLES-TOWN, AUGUST 28th, 1769.

THE Honourable the CHURCH-COMMISSIONERS are hereby summoned to meet, in the *Council-Chamber*, on *Friday* the 8th Day of *September* next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

By Order of His Honour the Lieut. Govr.

JAMES JOHNSTON, Clerk.

THE Members of the SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY, are desired to attend at the Quarterly Meeting of the said Society, to be held at the House of Mr. ELISHA POINSETT, in CHARLES-TOWN, on TUESDAY the 3d Day of OCTOBER next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, in order to consider and determine on the Expediency of selling Part of their Land in Ansonsborough.

By Order of the Society,

Aug. 15, 1769. SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, *Clerk.*

Charles-Town, July 26, 1769.

THE Subscribers acquaint their friends in country and town, That they have just received, by the LLOYD, Captain POCOCK, immediately from BRISTOL, and by the last vessels from LONDON, their white and coloured NEGRO CLOTH, the quality of which will recommend itself to the purchaser; also duffil blankets, and osnabrugs; a large quantity of exceeding cheap Irish sheeting and shirting linens; Taylor's Bridport canvas; plantation and workmens tools in general, casks of sorted nails, nine inch hearth tiles painted floor-cloths, and fine cotton and wool-cards; also several pieces of plain and flowered 3-4th wide lutestrings: which, with their other large assortment of goods on hand, they will dispose of at a moderate advance (particularly for CASH) at their store on the Bay, near the new Exchange.

WEBB & DOUGHTY.

JUST IMPORTED, in the Ship LLOYD, NICHOLAS POCOCKE Master, from BRISTOL:

A Few Bales of the best white and blue PLAINS, and striped DUFFILS; which will be sold CHEAP for Cash, or short Credit, by INGLIS & LLOYD.

JOSHUA LOCKWOOD,

WATCH-MAKER, in BROAD-STREET,

Has just imported in Captain BALL, *from* LONDON:

A VERY neat Assortment of CLOCKS and WATCHES, Spring Alarums; also a large Assortment of Watch Chains and Seals, which will be sold at EIGHT and an HALF for ONE, for Cash or short Credit.

He has also, a large and neat Assortment of Silver and Metal-mounted Holster, Saddle, and Pocket-Pistols; the Silver-mounted are of an entire new Construction; and a large Quantity of Kirby Hooks.

And, as he is determined, and bound by Honour, and for the Good of the Country, not to import any more Goods, until the late villainous Impositions laid upon us are taken off, he can expect no other, than to be pushed by his Tradesmen for a Settlement; to do which, he earnestly calls upon his Friends and Customers, to discharge their Notes and Accompts:---Those that are not so kind as to comply with his Request by the *First of January* next, will find them put in Suit.

WANTED,

As an Apprentice to the PRINTING *Business*,

A Sprightly, sober YOUTH, not under twelve, nor above fourteen Years of Age, who has received a tolerable Education. Enquire at the Printing-Office in Broad-Street.

N. B. If his Abilities are approved of, no Objection will be made to his being destitute of Friends.

WASTE PAPER,

TO BE SOLD, at the Printing-office in Broad-street.

CHOICE PHILADELPHIA

HAMS

TO BE SOLD, by WILLIAM BANBURY.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS to be Lent on Interest. Enquire of the Printer.

ARTHUR DOWNES,

Has imported, in the MERMAID, *Capt.* SAMUEL BALL:

A COMPLEAT Assortment of fashionable Gold and Silver WATCHES, with a Variety of other Articles in the Jewellery Way: Which he will dispose of as cheap Retail as in London.

N. B. An ingenious LAD, of a reputable Family, is wanted as an Apprentice.

ACCOMMODATIONS for TWO GENTLEMEN to lodge and Breakfast, or Board, as may be most agreeable, in a private Family. Enquire of the Printer.

NOTICE is hereby GIVEN,

TO all Persons any Ways indebted to the Estate of HENRY DE ST. JULIEN, Esq; deceased, who do not make Payment, or settle to the Satisfaction of the Executors by the 1st Day of October next, that they will be sued without Distinction or further Notice.

ISAAC MAZYCK,
DANIEL RAVENEL,
ISAAC MAZYCK, Jun. } *Executors.*

To be SOLD,

A Valuable NEGRO MAN, named DICK, formerly the Property of Mr. Thomas Stone. He is esteemed a good Cook, and professes himself to be a good Boatman and Fisherman; but as the Subscriber has no Use for him in either of these Capacities, he will dispose of him on reasonable Terms, and will allow one, two, or even three Years Credit for the Payment, upon giving Security if required, to

Aug. 21, 1769. WILLIAM BURROWS.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, containing four Rooms on the lower Floor, and two Up-stairs, with a good Kitchen Chimney ready built, and Lumber sufficient to build the Kitchen containing in Front, including a large Gate-Way, Thirty-two Feet, and One hundred in Depth, all under good Fence. The Land joins the Lease Land of Mr. JAMES LINGARD, former the Brew-House, Up the Path, partly joining the Land of Mr. PATRICK HINDS. Any Person inclining to purchase the same may apply to ELEANOR PAYNE.

TO BE SOLD, by private Contract,

THE corner HOUSE and LOT, near the Vendue-House, now occupied by Mr. WILLIAM GREAVES, known in the Town-Plat by (Numb. 6.) containing Twenty-one Feet nine Inches Front on the Bay, and One hundred and twenty-Feet eight Inches Front on Tradd-Street. The Store is well fitted, and the House in good Repair.

One Half of the Purchase-Money to be paid on delivery of the Titles; for the other Half, one or two Years Credit will be given, with approved Security. Apply to PETER BACOT.

TO BE LETT, and may be entered on immediately:

LONG-POINT,

A VERY healthy and pleasantly situated Plantation in Christ-Church Parish, containing about 326 Acres, with a Dwelling-House, Barn, other Out-houses, and very fine Orchard upon it, only six Miles distant from Charles-Town, and very convenient for the Market; together with the Slaves, Cattle, and Plantation Utensils thereupon. Any Person inclined to rent the same, may apply to

PETER TIMOTHY.

TO BE LETT,

THE Convenient HOUSE in Elliott-street, opposite to Bedon's-alley, now occupied by Mr. JOHN HOWELL, well situated for a store, or private house of entertainment, having twelve good rooms. Inquire of Mr. HOWELL, or WILLIAM GIBBES.

RUN-AWAY some Time in May, 1768. from the Subscriber at SAMPITT, a Negro Fellow, named LEEDS: he is about 28 years of Age, of a yellowish Complexion, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, stout and well made, and is very artful; he is supposed to be harboured about Santee, where he has many Relations: ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Currency Reward will be paid by the Subscriber to any Person who will apprehend the said Fellow, and deliver him to John Calvert, at the Warden of the Work-House in Charles-Town, or to the Subscriber at SAMPITT, or the like Sum to any Person giving Information of his being harboured by a white Person, or FIFTY POUNDS, if by a Negro, on due Proof, by

FRANCIS WITHERS.

Pooshee, Aug. 8, 1769.

THOMAS WILLIAMS informs me, of a black HORSE, with one Glass Eye, about thirteen Hands and an Half high, eight or nine Years old, has a Star in his Forehead, trots, branded on the mounting Shoulder M, and on the mounting Buttock IC.

JOHN HICKS, of a dark bay MARE, twelve Hands and an Half high, branded on the near Shoulder ST, and both Ears crept: And a bright bay MARE, thirteen Hands and an Half high, branded on the near Shoulder $\frac{T}{H}$, and has a small Star in her Forehead.

GEORGE SWEETEN, of a dark bay HORSE, twelve Hands high, branded on the mounting Shoulder D, has a Star in his Forehead, and is about five Years old.

JOHN LYONS, of a sorrel HORSE, a Star in his Forehead, his Right Shoulder Lipt, branded on the mounting Shoulder I, and on the mounting Buttock IC, about fourteen Hands high, trots and paces.

The Owners of the above Strays, must apply to, and prove their Property, before CLAUD. PEGUES, J. P.